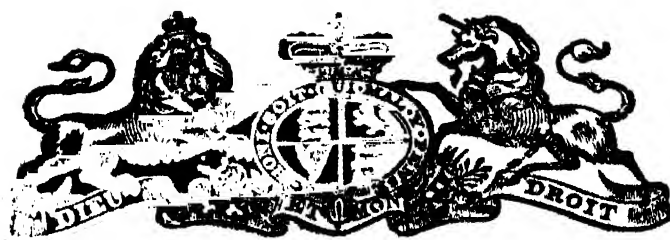


ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
POLITICAL AGENCY, MANIPUR,
FOR THE YEAR
1904-1905.



MAJOR J. SHAKESPEAR, B.E., D.S.O., INDIAN ARMY,
POLITICAL AGENT IN MANIPUR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE.



SHILLONG:
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1905.





FROM

MAJOR J. SHAKESPEAR, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A.,
POLITICAL AGENT IN MANIPUR AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE STATE,

To

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
ASSAM.

Shillong, the 7th June 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Manipur Political Agency for the year 1904-1905, together with the usual returns.

I have the honour to be, -

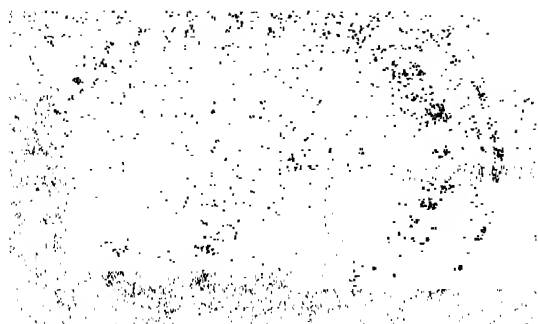
SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. SHAKESPEAR, Major, I.A.,

Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State.







ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
POLITICAL AGENCY, MANIPUR,
FOR THE YEAR
1904-1905.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.—The State of Manipur lies between latitude 24°35' and 24°48' north and longitude 93°10' and 94°30' east. The area of the State is estimated at 7,600 square miles; that of the valley, apart from the hill regions, is about 670 square miles, of which one-third is under cultivation. The population according to the census of 1901 was 284,465. The revenue of the last 5 years averages Rs. 3,90,000, while the tribute payable to the Government of India is Rs. 50,000 per annum.

2. The age of His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh of Manipur was, on the 31st March 1905, 19 years 11 months 16 days. His Highness is by caste a Kshattriya; and has no heir either natural or adopted. He has intermarried with the Ngangbam family of Imphal (*vide* paragraph 4).

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Viscount Kitchener, visited Manipur *en route* to Burma. His Excellency arrived at Mao thana, the frontier station, on the 21st November and reached Imphal, the capital, on the following day. On the 23rd His Excellency left for Burma. Manipur was also visited by Colonel McRae, C.B., A.D.C., Commanding Assam Brigade, the Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, and the Superintendent of Gazetteer Revision during the year.

4. The marriage ceremony of His Highness the Raja with Ngangbam Ningol Ibema-cha, the daughter of Ngangbam Jugal Singh, of Imphal, was celebrated at the Rajbari on the night of the 17th March 1905.

5. Rajkumar Kisharjit Singh, and Gopal Singh, the détenus at Brindaban, both died during the year under report. The wives and children of the former have returned to and settled in Manipur; the latter's family is still at Brindaban.

6. In September and October some discontent was exhibited by the residents of Imphal, who had been ordered to rebuild the Assistant to the Political Agent's bungalow which had been burnt to the ground some time previously. Assistance was obtained from the regiment stationed in Manipur; the crowds were dispersed and the ringleaders arrested and banished. Some other cases of incendiarism occurred during the year.

7. From the 1st April 1904 to the date of making over charge, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell was on tour for 146 days. In April and May he visited Thobal and was absent from headquarters for 18 days, chiefly engaged with marking out and enclosing the compound, which Lieutenant Grant in 1891 defended against the troops of the Manipur Army; a stone with a suitable inscription has been erected in the enclosure to commemorate the occasion. From the 2nd to the 8th August Colonel Maxwell was at Foiching inspecting the crops and bridges, and for 10 days later on in the month was similarly employed in the direction of Thobal. For 8 days in September he visited Faidinka and Sengmai and arranged locally for the election of a member of the Awang *panchayat*.

In October and November Colonel Maxwell spent 17 days at Foiching and Bishenpur inspecting *hats*, bridges, crops, etc., and from the 25th November to the 3rd December he was occupied with like duties along the Burma road as far as Palel. He marched up the Kohima cart road to Sapper-miner Parao in December to inspect the Gurkha settlement at Kaitamabi and towards the end of the month visited Myang Langjing in the Valley of Manipur. From the 9th January to the 26th Colonel Maxwell was in camp to the south of the Valley arranging for a site for a Gurkha colony where the herdsmen could live without interfering with the cultivation of the Manipuris or Nagas, and also inspecting villages, schools, and supervising road improvements. On the 7th February he started on a lengthened tour in the hills and returned to headquarters on the 7th March. During the tour he visited many Kuki-Naga villages situated between the Irang and Barak rivers and travelled by boat from the Irang rest-house on the Cachar bridle path down that river to its junction with the Barak—a nine days' journey.

His Highness the Raja made some tours in the cold weather under the care of his tutor, Captain J. R. Nuttall, 8th Gurkha Rifles; during these tours he was engaged in learning land revenue work under the tuition of the Sub-Deputy Collector.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.—The Land Revenue office which is solely concerned with the Valley of Manipur is in the hands of the Sub-Deputy Collector, under the general supervision of the Superintendent, Manipur State. The Valley is divided into 5 sections or "*panahs*," each under a *lakpa* or tahsildar, with a staff of minor officials. The lands newly brought under cultivation are surveyed and assessed every year. The rate of assessment was unchanged, Rs. 5 a *pari* (or Re. 0-10-8 per bigha). This rate is uniform throughout the Valley. There are no complaints; the revenue is realised from the tenants without much difficulty; when, however, the cart-road for Kohima is open throughout the year, the payment of revenue will be considerably facilitated. The amount of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year under report was 13,026 bighas; there were no alienations or boundary settlements, and no *takavi* advances were given. There were no important variations in the demands and collections for the year, nor in the area under cultivation. The current demand shows an increase of Rs. 7,006; and the land revenue receipts are steadily mounting year by year. The percentage of collection was 92.06. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 9,470; these are in favour of the blind and infirm, widows, orphans, and women giving birth to twins during the year. Irrecoverable arrears are also remitted.

In cases when tenants fail to pay up their dues on or before the 15th March, their holdings are occasionally put to sale as a last resort; they are also confined in the Civil jail.

2. **Hill tribes.**—No land revenue is payable by the hill tribes of Manipur; their sole contribution to the State consists in the "hill house-tax," which is levied at the rate of Rs. 3 a house per annum.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.—There are no laws in force in Manipur. Certain rules have, however, been promulgated for the Administration of Justice and Police (printed at pages 75-81 of the Manual of Executive Rules and Orders in force in Assam). These rules relate chiefly to the native courts; those of the Assistant to the Superintendent, Manipur State, and the Superintendent, Manipur State, observe the general spirit of the law as laid down in the Indian Penal Code and other enactments of British India.

2. **Military Police Force.**—The details concerning the State Military Police are given in Appendix III. The sanctioned strength in 1904-1905 was 331, against 330 in 1903-1904, the actual strength was the same as in the previous year, *vis.*, 330. The battalion is armed with Enfield muzzle-loading rifles. It is detailed on out-post duty along the Cachar, Kohima and Burma roads with two out-posts in the Tangkhul Hills; while a considerable number are on duty in the station at the Jail, Rajbari, quarter-guard, etc., etc. The duties of the out-posts are generally the maintenance of order. They have to report such occurrences as fighting between villages, and are sometimes employed to collect revenue in cases of contumacy.

3. The total cost of the force was Rs. 60,035, against Rs. 52,107 in 1903-1904. In the previous year the force was without a Commandant for some months, a fact which will explain the variation in expenditure.

4. The battalion is fairly efficient. The fact that the armament is antique militates against its usefulness, as many hill villages are armed with weapons in no way inferior, but at the same time it was found of great use during the disturbance of September and October 1904.

5. **The Civil Police.**—The force consists of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 head constables, 1 writer constable, and 16 constables. Their work lies chiefly in the town of Imphal, but they are frequently engaged in the mafassil. They are unarmed. Hindus and Musalmans are employed alike, whereas the Military Police are exclusively Hindus. The force is not more than moderately efficient as regards the prevention and detection of crime, but order is maintained without difficulty. Colonel Maxwell left a note saying that he thought the time had come to increase the police force. The ratio of Civil Police to total population is 1 : 14,223, to area 1 : 380 square miles. It is to be remembered, however, that the Civil Police are exclusively employed in the valley, when the ratio as regards area would be 1 : 33.5 square miles.

6. *Village Police*.—The village police force is composed of 222 *chaukidars* (sanctioned scale: actually 216 were maintained during the year). They work exclusively in the valley and are paid at the rate of Rs. 2 per month per *chaukidar*, and are given in addition $\frac{1}{2}$ a *pari* or $3\frac{1}{2}$ bighas of land rent free.

7. *Criminal Justice*.—During the year there were 16 rural *panchayat* courts including the Imphal *panchayat*: the remaining courts, all situated in Imphal, are—

- (1) *Sadr panchayat*.
- (2) *Chirap* court.
- (3) Assistant to the Superintendent, Manipur State.
- (4) Superintendent, Manipur State.

During the year 5 of the rural *panchayats* were abolished.

8. These *panchayats* consist each of 5 members and can fine up to a limit of Rs. 50; (the *sadr panchayat* up to a limit of Rs. 100).

They cannot inflict any punishment except fine and can only try minor offences.

Offences of a minor degree are:—

Theft of the value of Rs. 50; simple hurt; assault; trespass; mischief to the extent of Rs. 50; and adultery.

9. Each member serves for 3 years and may be reappointed; each gets 1 *pari* of land rent free; a *sadr panchayat* member gets 25 *paris*.

10. Records of the work performed by the *panchayat* are kept; but the number of cases is excessively small and no reports are sent to headquarters.

11. The *Chirap* similarly consists of a bench of 5 Magistrates, each of whom gets 50 *paris* of land rent free and is empowered to try all criminal cases except murder and offences against Government and the State. It is also competent to hear appeals from the *panchayat*.

12. The *Chirap*, like the *panchayats*, has no power to take up cases in which hillmen are involved. These are tried by the Assistant to the Superintendent, Manipur State. The *Chirap* can imprison up to 2 years and fine up to Rs. 500. The Assistant to the Superintendent may try all cases except murder and rebellion: he is a Magistrate of the first class according to the Criminal Procedure Code; appeals from him lie to Superintendent of the Manipur State in criminal cases where the sentences passed exceed 6 months' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 500.

13. The Superintendent of the State may try any criminal case and may also call for the records of any case tried by the lower courts and pass such orders as he deems proper; but death sentences and imprisonment exceeding 7 years must be confirmed by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner who has also the power to call for the records of any case and reverse or modify the orders passed.

Agency office.—All cases in which British subjects are concerned are tried by the Political Agent or the Assistant to the Political Agent. The former also hears appeals from the Assistant to the Political Agent. The Chief Commissioner has the power of a High Court under the rules framed by the Government of India under sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879.

14. *Civil Justice*.—The *panchayats* detailed in last paragraph, the *Chirap* court, and the Assistant to the Superintendent, Manipur State, try suits of a civil nature: the *panchayat's* competence is limited to suits of the value of Rs. 50 (town *panchayat* of Rs. 100). Suits exceeding this value are tried by the *Chirap* court. Each of the *panchayat* courts like the *Chirap* consists of 5 members: during the year 5 rural *panchayats* were abolished, *vide* paragraph 7. The details of their working are given in the Appendices X to XII. No register is kept of the execution of decrees in the Superintendent of the State's court: Appendix XI cannot therefore be filled up.

The civil work is the most important feature of the appellate courts; criminal appeals are few. By regulation there is no right of appeal; but in practice it has been found necessary to admit it in all cases and no time limit is fixed.

Agency office.—Civil suits are tried by the Assistant to the Political Agent and the Political Agent who hears appeals from the Assistant to the Political Agent and tries suits originally. These courts did not vary during the year. Details are given in the Appendices X to XII. The Chief Commissioner exercises the general power of supervision over all civil courts in Manipur as the final appellate and revisional authority.

15. *Extradition*.—Demands from British districts (and *vice versa*) are very few. No want of reciprocity exists.

16. *Prisons*.—There is one *sadr* jail in Imphal (and a branch jail temporarily erected at a short distance to avoid over-crowding). It consists of the usual offices and guard room at the entrance: two barracks to contain 50 prisoners each with kitchen, godowns,

and workshops. A jail for female convicts is in course of construction. It is enclosed by a high brick wall; the barracks are at present of a temporary nature, but it is hoped to roof them with corrugated iron this year. Civil as well as criminal offenders are incarcerated here, from the Agency as well as the State office. The health of the prisoners was good. Extramural labour is performed throughout the year. The general conduct of prisoners calls for no special comment.

17. *Registration and Municipal Administration.*—There is no regular registry office in either the Agency or the State, nor is there any municipality. Certain sums were, however, expended on the conservancy arrangements of Imphal, *vide* Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.—(a) The rice crop which is the staple of Manipur was satisfactory owing to early and timely rain. The cultivation of wheat [as also that of *matikalai* (*phaseolus radiatus*)] is trifling, as there has been no demand for it since the 3rd Bengal Infantry left Manipur. Other crops with the exception of the rabi outturn, which was considerably damaged by hail, were also satisfactory.

(b) The average daily wage of a coolie is two annas to four annas per diem. There was no lack of labour, since there was little Public Works Department or other work in comparison with former years. Prices of food-grains continued to be cheap. The price of rice was low inspite of the large export trade.

(c) The only State forest is situated on the Cachar frontier, known as the Jhiri jungle. It is worked by the Cachar Forest Department; and one quarter of the profits goes to that department, while the balance goes to the State. This year showed an increase of over Rs. 13,000. Besides, this two small reserves are maintained near the town of Imphal at a cost of Rs. 526. These consist now of young timber only, but it is hoped that in future years they will be of some value.

(d) Trade between Manipur and British districts is registered at the frontier of Mao thana and Jhirighat. The former route—a cart road—was closed for nearly six months during the year, and trade thereby suffered considerably. The latter route—a mule path—was open throughout the year. A small amount of trade is done with Burma, specially in live stock, but no record was kept.

Trade imports and exports *via* Kohima showed a decrease of nearly Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 40,000, respectively, due to the closing of the road. Imports and exports *via* Jhirighat showed an increase in the import of Rs. 28,154 and decrease in export of Rs. 63,579.

(e) The sum of Rs. 1,72,908 was spent on State Public Works during the year, an increase of over Rs. 24,000. This included the usual contribution of Rs. 30,000 to the Mao-Manipur cart road. The maintenance of the Cachar road cost Rs. 11,078, a slight increase on last year's expenditure. Roads and bridges in the valley cost Rs. 32,942, excavation of tanks Rs. 19,072, State buildings Rs. 38,088, etc. The latter sum, Rs. 12,851, was spent on the collection of materials and preparation of a site for the Highways at Raja's palace; while the Chirap and Sadr Panchayat courts were provided with just accommodation. Rupees 4,331 was spent on market improvements, while other sums were spent on a new office and godowns for the State Public Works Department. A good dak bungalow was begun during the year and was over three-fourths finished.

(f) The postal lines from Manipur to Mao and from Manipur to Tamu were maintained by the State at a cost of Rs. 3,699, a decrease on last year's expenditure. The post leaves daily for Mao, where there is a small post office; and once a week for Tamu. The only other line—that to Silchar—is maintained by Government.

(g) There is no mint in Manipur. British coins are universally used; the native coin called *sal*, 400 of which go to a rupee, is still in use in the mafassil for petty transactions.

(h) There was no epidemic of any kind during the year, and the public health was better than the previous year, while the general conditions were happier. No record is maintained of vital statistics except of unnatural deaths (69), nor of agricultural stock, with the solitary exception of bullock cuts, nor is there any excise administration, the population of the valley being abstainers almost to a man, while the administration staff in the hills is excessively small.

Foreigners are not permitted to settle in Manipur without sanction; emigration is insignificant. Considerable difficulty is experienced in keeping the Gurkha loafer—a most undesirable form of immigrant—from settling in the valley.

There is nothing special to record about the trade of Manipur. A silk worm industry is contemplated, and an agreement is about to be entered into with Messrs. Wright Anderson & Co. of Calcutta.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.—The revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 4,12,989, an increase of over Rs. 17,000. The increase was due to improved collections, notably of hill house-tax and forests. Other heads showing an increase were foreigner's tax, Law and Justice, Jails, and Salt Revenue, while a decrease was shown under the heads Land Revenue, Fisheries, Ferry, and others. Arrear land revenue is still being collected, and there are indications that a fair percentage will be realised; while some further payments may be expected to be realised under the head of Fisheries. The increase in ferry revenue is due to the lower prices obtained at the annual auction of the Birghat ferry (the only State ferry) between Manipur and Cachar, half the profits of which go to the State. There was no demand at all for the tea-seed during the year.

2. There is no indebtedness, nor are there any loans. There is no stamp revenue from the State. It has been found impossible to fill up the appendices in the form asked for, as the requisite registers are not maintained.

3. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 4,20,873, an increase of over Rs. 33,000. Under the heads Hill house-tax, State works, Police, Jail, Medical, Education, Touring charges, etc., while expenditure under the remaining heads decreased.

Below is shown the stamp revenue from the Agency office :—

					Rs.
Sale-proceeds of court-fee stamps	...	...	...	...	2,190
" of postage stamps	...	...	...	...	2,303
" of telegraph stamps	...	...	...	...	5,235
Total	...	...	...	...	9,728

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation, etc.—There is only one public dispensary and hospital in the State. Two hundred and twenty-four in-door patients were treated, a slight increase on last year's figures; the larger proportion of these were hillmen, while the numbers of foreigners and Manipuris were approximately the same. There was an increase in the number of major operations.

Out-door patients showed an increase of 2,758, the large majority being treated for skin diseases.

The hospital is in the charge of a Government Hospital Assistant under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon. There are also hospitals attached to the Military Police and jail, which are similarly under the Civil Surgeon assisted by a Hospital Assistant who is paid by the State.

2. There is little to note under the head of sanitation. The vaccination operations showed a decrease of about 2,700; of these, 96.29 per cent. were successful; while 48 revaccinations were made. There is no registration of births and deaths, with the exception of unnatural deaths which are reported through the police. These amounted to 69, 51 of which were due to drowning. There were 3 suicides, while 3 were killed by wild animals. These figures relate only to the valley of Manipur.

3. **Plague.**—Plague has so far not come into Manipur.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.—There are in Manipur 1 Middle English school, 1 Upper Primary and 29 Lower Primary, with 2 other schools, one for the education of Bengali and other State servants, and the other for foreigners at Moontripukri near Imphal. The daily average attendance is 1,363.28, a slight increase on last year's figures. In the Primary schools Manipuri text-books were at first employed, but subsequently Bengali primers were introduced along with Manipuri primers; the result has been to decrease the number of pupils in the upper classes of the Lower Primary schools. It has, therefore, been resolved to begin the instruction in the Bengali only in the third class of the Lower Primary schools. Instruction in all schools is imparted in Manipuri, Bengali being taught as an extra language. The last Lower Primary Examination was not satisfactory; only 32 passing out of 66 candidates, but this must be ascribed to the inefficiency of the pandits, for whose benefit a class has lately been opened, attendance at which will be compulsory. The results of the Upper Primary Examination are much better; 11 passed out of 17; it is found that boys resident in Imphal are generally sharper and more intelligent than those living in the

infused. Requests are occasionally made by villagers for schools in their villages, provided that a sufficient number of intending pupils are found, and that there is no school in the immediate neighbourhood; these requests are usually granted if the villagers are willing to build the school-house at their own expense. The only school at which attendance was found unsatisfactory during my tour was one which had been erected at State expense. The Middle English school is situated in Imphal.

2. Johnstone School, the only aided English school in Manipur, had an average monthly total of 40 boys on the rolls during the year 1904-1905. The average cost to the State of educating each pupil per month during the year was about Rs. 8. At the beginning of the school term three candidates presented themselves for the Middle School Examination, all of whom passed.

3. During the year under report 4 boys who had been educated in the school received employment in the State—one in the Political Agent's office, one in the State Engineer's office, one in the State office, and one as a village school master.

4. The Head Master's complaint is that as soon as pupils have made advance in English, they leave the school in order to earn their own living as petition-writers, etc. The standard, therefore, is not high.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to nearly Rs. 20,000, an increase of about Rs. 5,000 over last year.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. P. Maxwell, C.S.I., I.A., who had been so many years Political Agent and Superintendent, Manipur State, made over charge to me on the 16th March 1905.

2. There are no printing presses in the State, nor public libraries, with the exception of a small number of books at Ukrul, the centre of the Tangkhul Hills, collected by the Revd. Mr. Pettigrew, late a missionary to the Nagas.

3. Rewards are paid for the extermination of wild animals, but very few are brought in, and the sums paid were very small.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. SHAKESPEAR, Major, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A.

Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1904-1905.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. P. Maxwell, C.S.I., I.A.	Political Agent and Superintendent of the State.	1st April 1904 ...	16th March 1905.
Major J. Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A.	Ditto ditto ...	17th March 1905	31st March 1905.
J. G. Dunlop, Esq., I.C.S.	Assistant to ditto ...	1st April 1904 ...	Ditto.
J. W. Pritchard ...	State Engineer ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rajkumar Dumbra Singh ...	Guardian to His High- ness the Raja.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ramananda Singh ...	Moirang Ningthow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rajkumar Pushkar Singh ...	President of the <i>Chirap</i> Court.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ningthawjan Gokul Singh ...	Member of the <i>Chirap</i> Court.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Nongthomba Jhanjait Singh ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Chandra Mukha Singh Fukhrambu ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Angom Arun Singh ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Babu Rajkumar Rai, Sub-Deputy Collector.	In charge of land revenue.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rai Rasik Lal Kundu, Bahadur ...	Superintendent, Agency office.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Babu Bama Charan Mukherjee ...	Superintendent, State Office.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Belbong Ram ...	Subadar-Major, Mili- tary Police.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Babu Tann Singh, B.A. ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Ditto ...	Ditto.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in force in the Manipur State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

Nil.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Police Force in the Manipur State for 1904-1905.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force including followers.
	At end of last year.	Recruit- ed this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regi- ment, Batta- lion, or Batta- lions.	Number of guns.	Euro- pean Commis- sioned officers.	Native Commis- sioned officers.	Non- Commis- sioned officers.	Fight- ing men.	
			Dead.	Invalid.	Dis- charged, desert- ed, etc.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry ...	330	37	1	1	35	330	1	388	1	11	46	272	60,035
Imperial Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.	...
Troops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	330	37	1	1	35	330	1	388	1	11	46	272	60,035

APPENDIX IV.

showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Civil Police for the year 1904-1905.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Sub-Inspector ...	1	Rs. 50	Rs. 600	...	...	...	...	50	1	...
2. Head constables ...	2	One at Rs. 20, one at Rs. 15 + Rs. 2-8.	450	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
3. Writer ..	1	12	144	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Constables ...	16	3 at Rs. 9 4 at " 8 9 at " 7	1,464	...	7	...	...	85	4	...
5. Cowherd ...	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Chankidars ...	222	At Rs. 2	4,960	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	243	...	7,678	3	7	...	...	185	7	...

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Manipur State during the year 1904-1905.

Manipur State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent up for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of conviction, columns 8 and 9.		Percentage convicted out of the accused sent for trial.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Police, Imphal thana.	297	454	285	348	186	208	105	142	31	55	44.68	40.80	77.2	66.26
Total ...	297	454	285	348	186	208	105	142	31	55	44.68	40.80	77.2	66.26

Present year—Eight accused awaiting trial and three accused are absconders.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1904-1905.

Manipur State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Police, Imphal thana...	Rs. 6,708	Rs. 8,614	Rs. 2,106	Rs. 2,227	31.39	25.85
Total ...	6,708	8,614	2,106	2,227	31.39	25.85

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases disposed of, and

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of in present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.	
								Simple.	Severer.	Simple.	Severer.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.P.C. Section 352	...	4	4	...	4	8	2	...	2	...	...
Assault or use criminal force.	...	4	4	...	4	8	2	...	2	...	...
Theft ...	379	93	90	68	99	107	41	...	29	...	2
Theft in building ...	380	86	95	104	95	54	31	...	21	...	5
Theft by servants, etc.	381	5	6	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion ...	384	1	2	2	2	10	2	...	2	...	...
Robbery ...	392	6	6	4	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity ...	395	1	2	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property.	411	4	4	1	4	10	5	...	5	...	...
House-breaking by night to commit theft.	451	4	154	158	74	158	39	18	17	...	...
Cheating ...	454	...	3	3	...	3	10	...	...	...	...
Escaped from confinement negligently suffered by public servant.	457	...	9	9	8	9	10	9	6	...	...
Criminal house-trespass.	447	...	5	5	2	5	7	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust.	448	...	14	14	6	14	9	2	1	...	...
Mischief by fire ...	406	...	3	3	...	3	3	1	1	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence.	407	...	1	1	...	1	5	4	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	436	...	1	1	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt by dangerous weapon.	201	...	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	...	...
Causing hurt ...	325	...	4	4	...	4	10	1	1	...	...
Murder ...	324	...	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
Not obeying a legal order.	323	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Giving or fabricating false evidence and making false charges.	174	...	6	6	...	6	7	5	3	...	...
Breach of trust by public servant.	193	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Criminal intimidation...	211	...	3	3	...	3	4	1	1	...	...
Mischief by poisoning an animal.	409	...	2	2	1	2	8	4	3	...	1
Wrongful restraint and confinement.	506	1	6	6	1	6	6	2	2	...	...
Possessing and delivering counterfeit coin, etc.	341	...	4	4	8	4	7	7	6	...	...
Use of criminal force to a woman, etc.	343	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Criminal force to debtor, a public servant, etc.	232	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
False statement, rumours, etc.	235	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Harbouring an offender	239	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mischief ...	241	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Disobedience of orders	242	...	2	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder ...	212	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	...	...
Fraudulent removal or concealment of property	426	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Lapse ...	188	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	307	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	206	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	375	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
total	23	431	454	297	454	318	142	..	107	...	12

In column 12 the accused discharged

RECEIVED

cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1904-1905.

Case	Whipping.	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during the year.	Terms of imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.
						Under one month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transported.	Capital punishment.	
12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	41	60	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	31	32	...	...	1	...	1	6	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	18	20	...	...	...	...	5	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	8	142	195	...	...	4	1	10	18	16	65	...	1	4	...	...	8

3 seconds.
 Indians without being sent to court are included.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1904-1905.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of						
			Remain- ing at the end of past year.	Brought to trial in 1904-1905.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Dead, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.
	Past year.	Pre-ent year.		Arrested by Police.	Up on warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Court.	Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Political Agent's Court ...	30	30	...	25	3	5	1	1	33	33	3	13	19	...	...	...
2. Superintendent of State's Court ...	186	14	15	15	3	3	...	...	90	34	...	11	39	...	...	3
3. Assistant to Superintendent's Court ...	184	271	8	201	13	66	...	6	116	294	1	100	188	...	...	6
4. Chitrap Court ...	4	7	7	301	15	24	3	4	90	200	60	51	92	4	3	26
5. Town panokayat ...	55	36	11	1	33	4	7	3	55	58	34	23	8	...	...	3
Total ...	419	367	41	443	67	119	10	13	390	693	117	195	329	4	3	36

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1904-1905.

Tribunals.	Number of application.	Number of persons and cases.															
		Application rejected.		Sentences.						Proceeding quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc., ordered.		Pending.	
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Court of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Political Agent's Court ..	1	...	..	...	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Superintendent of State's Court	21	11	9	10	10	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Assistant to Superintendent's Court	11	4	4	4	4	..	..	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	1	...
5. Chitrap Court ..	21	6	6	18	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Total ..	67	21	19	31	22	5	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	15	...

CHART WORK.—Nature and value of original and

[illegible]

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits.

Tribunals.													How disposed of.											
	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		Decision confirmed.		Decision reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
• Court of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	Rs. ...	Rs. 851	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
• Political Agent's Court	1	1	4	1	5	1	4	...	434	814	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
• Court of the Superintendent of Manipur State.	8	1	77	27	80	28	79	27	1	1	2,717	3,082	68	20	10	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
• Court of the Assistant to the Superintendent of Manipur State.	...	14	45	111	45	125	81	107	14	18	2,120	6,721	21	53	6	42	3	9	1	3	...	...	...	...
• Chitrap Court	...	113	110	170	162	201	272	181	133	110	139	2,540	5,002	42	52	41	28	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	115	126	302	300	417	439	292	275	125	159	7,520	15,090	125	136	57	69	5	11	4	5	3	...	...

STATEMENT XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jail and lock-up in the Manipur State jail during 1904-1905.

Stations	Number of persons.	Number of prisoners				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remainder from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur	1	133	496	534 or 23,798	628 or 50,940	92.34	158.00	147	Rs. 7,061	24 days	Only three deaths during the year.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the year 1904-1905.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.	Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiries at the close of the year.		
												Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
		Mortgages	Sale deeds	Wills	Money bills	Miscellaneous														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1904-1905.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil.						

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure for municipal purposes on the Manipur State during the year 1904-1905.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	
Manipur establishment	1,620	1,620	...
Lighting and other expenses.	1,500	670	...
Total	3,120	2,290	...

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Manipur State during 1904-1905.

Manipur State.	April 1904.	May 1904.	June 1904.	July 1904.	August 1904.	September 1904.	October 1904.	November 1904.	December 1904.	January 1905.	February 1905.	March 1905.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manipur	11'00	8'11	4'83	8'36	8'14	4'03	1'86	3'03	0'75	0'14	1'88	8'05	55'96	47'18	63'04

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Article.	During March past year.	During March present year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Paddy	0 13 0	0 9 6	Per maund of 80 lbs.
Rice, 1st quality	1 8 0	1 5 0	Ditto ditto.
„ 2nd „	1 4 0	1 3 0	Ditto ditto.
Matikalai	5 0 0	4 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Description of works.	State fund.			Local fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State Engineer's pay	...	Rs. ...	Rs.	Rs. 5,700
Char road establishment	3,766
Wiley establishment	7,016
Char road bridges	1,909	1,008	2,915	2,915
" buildings	431	1,877	2,308	2,308
Construction of palace	...	2,189	2,089	2,089
Trap and panchayat	12,853	...	12,853	12,853
Phal dak bungalow	5,315	...	5,315	5,315
State Engineer's office	8,359	...	8,359	8,359
Police buildings	3,041	...	3,041	3,041
Oil buildings	...	982	982	982
Medical buildings	349	291	640	640
Secellaneous buildings	...	345	345	345
Bridges in valley	3,709	2,754	6,553	6,553
Repairs to road	22,042	1,850	23,892	23,892
Grants	...	9,050	9,050	9,050
Grants	18,801	271	19,072	19,072
Grants	4,381	170	4,551	4,551
Over protection	2,047	...	2,047	2,047
Tools and plants	5,075
Stock material	15,796
Secellaneous	1,593
Co-Manipur cart-road	...	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total	83,277	50,685	1,33,962	1,72,908

Agricultural stock in the Manipur State during the year 1904-1905.

[illegible]

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Manipur State during the year 1904-1905.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.	
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
... ..	...	...	...		..	..	...	..	...	NIL.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1904-1905.

Receipts.

Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during current year.	Collection during previous year.	Remission during current year.	Balance.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	...	...	...	2,43,776	...	...	...
1. Land revenue ...	24,249	2,70,529	2,94,778	2,58,470	2,70,573	9,470	26,888
2. Foreigner's tax ...	...	5,794	5,794	5,794	5,730	...	...
3. Hill house-tax revised ...	16,089	53,500	69,589	66,696	45,742	...	2,893
4. Fishery ...	710	25,045	25,755	23,365	23,794	1,440	950
5. Stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Ferry ...	...	473	473	473	503	...	...
7. Salt revenue ...	3,140	4,903	8,043	6,510	5,829	1,588	...
8. Forests ...	...	39,529	39,529	39,529	26,051	...	...
9. Tea-seed ...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...
10. Law and justice ...	...	2,605	2,605	2,605	1,489	...	...
11. Jail revenue ...	...	552	552	552	293	...	...
12. Excise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Kubo valley compensation ...	...	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	...	...
14. Miscellaneous ...	...	2,725	2,725	2,725	3,010	...	...
Total ...	44,188	4,11,925	4,56,113	4,12,989	3,95,394	12,443	30,681
Adding opening balance, total...	...	...	...	6,56,765	...	...	...

Disbursements.

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I				
LAND REVENUE.				
Sub-Deputy Collector's pay and contribution.	2,820	2,820	3,182	3,164
Travelling allowance ...	500	500	283	249
Office establishment ...	3,240	3,240	3,080	3,183
Field establishment ...	5,400	5,400	5,466	5,213
Lakpas' commission, including establishment	14,000	14,000	13,661	13,999
Miscellaneous contingencies ...	1,900	1,900	1,181	1,900
	27,860	27,860	26,853	27,708
II				
HILL HOUSE-TAX.				
Establishment ...	3,924	3,924	3,805	3,332
Contingencies ...	76	76	...	...
	4,000	4,000	3,805	3,332
Carried over ...	31,860	31,860	30,658	31,040

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*Disbursements—*contd.*

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimate		Actual expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	31,860	31,860	30,658	31,040
III				
Salt ... ..	...	...	...	...
IV				
FORESTS.				
Establishment	552	552	526	552
Contingencies	648	...	...	...
	1,200	526	552	
V				
Ten-wood	50	50	...	65
	50	50	...	65
VI				
RAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
Personal allowances of the Raja and half brother.	9,000	9,000	8,950	9,000
Maintenance of the Raja's family temple...	3,708	3,888	3,708	3,863
Allowance of the exiles at Hazaribag and Brindabun.	3,780	3,660	2,882	3,170
Allowance of the exiles at Andamans ...	1,000	1,000	1,152	944
Pay and allowance of the Raja's tutor ...	10,631	9,450	10,631	9,844
His travelling allowance	300	...	435	470
Raja's private servants	1,572	1,572	1,569	1,548
Miscellaneous contingencies	20,009	21,430	12,169	21,587
Total	50,000	50,000	41,496	50,426
VII				
STATE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES.				
Establishment	8,154	7,950	8,046	7,509
Travelling allowance	100	100	...	...
Contingencies	916	1,150	650	1,149
Total	9,200	9,200	8,696	8,658
VIII				
STATE WORKS.				
State Engineer's pay and allowance	5,700	6,660	5,700	6,170
His office establishment	1,218	...	7,016	5,859
Cachar road	3,756	1,956	3,766	3,392
Valley road	6,528	6,528	9,050	14,970
Contribution to Manipur-Mao cant road	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Carried over	17,232	18,114	55,532	60,391
Carried over (excluding State works)	92,310	92,310	81,376	90,741

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Assam for the year 1904-1905.

Disbursements—*contd.*

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	92,310	92,310	81,376	90,741
VIII				
STATE WORKS—<i>concl'd.</i>				
Brought forward	47,232	48,144	55,532	60,391
Repairs to Cachar road, bridges and buildings.	14,500	10,000	7,312	7,600
Repairs to bridges and buildings in the valley.	30,000	82,000	23,892	5,086
Construction and repairs to bungalows	18,000	...	23,268	22,745
Repairs to Police buildings	2,000	2,000	982	1,674
Repairs to Jail buildings	500	3,000	640	2,058
Medical buildings	500	620	345	600
Postal buildings	200	200	...	...
Travelling allowance of subordinates	300	...	...	...
Education buildings ... ..	...	2,500	...	2,365
Construction of Raja's palace	55,000	...	12,853	6,704
Release of stock materials ... ..	...	...	15,796	18,529
Tools and plant ... ..	...	...	5,075	5,391
Wells, tanks and markets ... ..	...	...	25,020	15,587
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	1,593	1,544
Total	1,08,232	1,48,404	1,72,908	1,48,274
IX				
POLICE.				
Salary and allowance of Commandant	13,275	13,275	12,583	4,439
Travelling allowance	1,800	1,800	120	123
Salary of the force and establishment	39,612	43,518	38,820	40,687
Salary of Civil Police	8,374	8,142	7,665	7,005
Contingencies	7,000	7,000	8,513	6,858
Total	70,061	73,735	67,701	59,712
X				
JAIL.				
Establishment	1,728	1,596	1,699	1,582
Clothing and fooding	5,172	5,404	5,382	2,949
Total	6,900	7,000	7,081	4,531
XI				
MEDICAL.				
Allowance of Civil Surgeon	1,275	1,275	1,327	1,257
Travelling allowance	100	100	395	52
Salary of State Hospital Assistant	938	828	761	545
Medical establishment	618	618	618	643
Vaccination establishment	880	880	813	813
Quinine depot at Shillong	54	63	...	...
Medicines, diets and other contingencies	2,890	3,000	4,210	5,021
Total	7,085	7,094	8,128	8,366
Carried over	3,44,588	3,28,603	3,37,194	3,11,624

PENDIX XXII—*consolid.*

Disbursements—*consolid.*

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	8,44,588	8,28,003	8,37,194	8,11,624
XII				
EDUCATION.				
Establishment	10,560	7,788	9,973	8,178
Contribution to Johnstone school	3,600	3,600	3,875	2,500
Travelling allowance	400	130	218	150
Scholarship	2,600	1,692	2,365	1,835
Books and stationery	500	500	446	1,881
Honorary Inspector ... ..	...	300	...	140
Furniture	100	100	...	224
Buildings	1,000	...	2,317	...
Miscellaneous	1,240	200	153	79
Total	20,000	14,310	19,347	14,935
XIII				
POSTAL.				
Establishment	4,524	4,524	3,699	4,074
Contingencies	76	76	...	...
Total	4,600	4,600	3,699	4,074
XIV				
Expedition and tour	4,000	4,000	3,288	197
Total	4,000	4,000	3,288	197
XV				
Tribute	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
XVI				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Establishment	420	420	1,533	496
Contingencies	7,580	7,580	5,812	6,505
Total	8,000	8,000	7,345	7,001
Grand total	4,81,188	4,00,513	4,20,576	3,87,831

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1904-1905.

Dispensary.	Number of patient treated.		Results of in-door patients.					Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.	
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.		Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.				
			Cured.	Discharged.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Imphal Dispensary	...	11,458	224	184	22	2	7	9	8,128*	Out-door 81.37 In-door '61	* Including vaccination.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the State for the year 1904-1905.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.	
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Nil. (No register kept.)								

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Manipur State for the year 1904-1905.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	Middle English ...	46	62	46.79	51.21	...	Rs. 75*	Rs. ...	* In addition to this sum, Rs. 360 per mensem was given as contribution to Johnstone School (Middle English).
1	1	Upper Primary ...	21	36	14.38	21.68	...	...	...
28	29	Lower Primary schools	1,562	1,670†	1,242.84	1,320.5	...	...	9,373	† Of this, only— 123 first class, 119 second class, 234 third class.

